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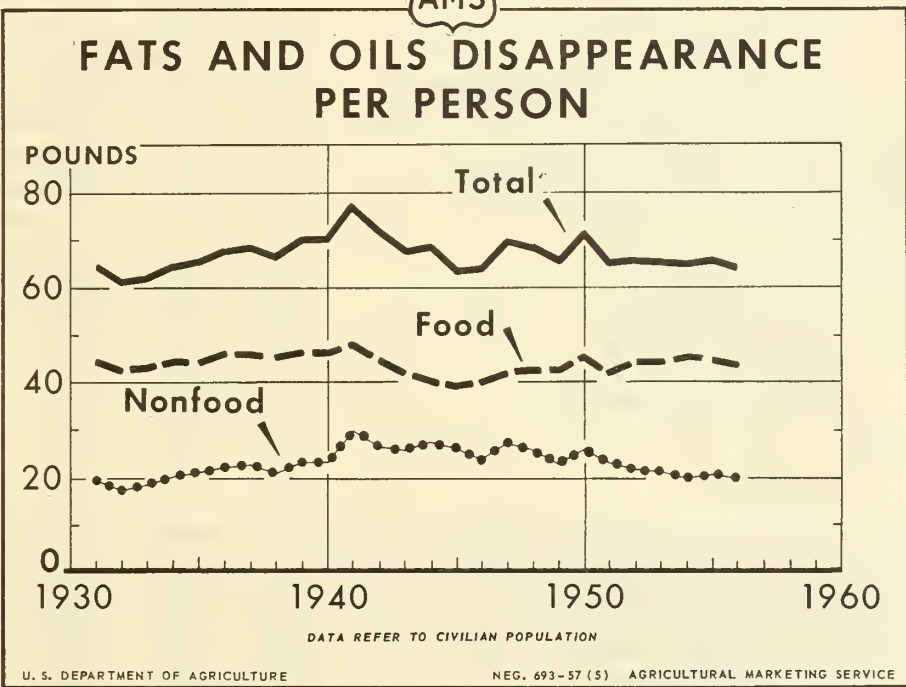
FATS and OILS SITUATION

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 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

May 1957
 FOR RELEASE
 MAY 31, P. M.

: In this issue:
 : Trends in Food Uses of Fat and Oils
 : Selected Statistical Series on Food Fats



Total domestic disappearance of fats and oils per person in calendar 1956 declined to the lowest level in a decade. Disappearance in food dropped about one pound from 1955 and nonfood a half pound. In the food category, most of the decline was in shortening, although butter and the direct use of lard

were somewhat smaller. Margarine use and disappearance of "other edible oils" (cooking and salad oils, mayonnaise, etc.) per person were virtually unchanged. In the nonfood category, nearly all of the drop was in soap uses as drying oil and other uses remained about the same.

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Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound for fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets

Item	April		1957		
	1955	1956	February	March	April
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	15.2	---	---	---	---
Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York	57.9	59.1	60.6	60.4	60.4
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	55.5	58.3	59.0	58.8	59.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	20.4	24.0	28.1	28.1	28.1
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	15.8	19.4	23.0	23.0	23.0
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N.Y.	15.8	19.1	21.5	21.5	21.5
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/ ..	14.7	14.7	14.0	14.0	14.0
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports (tax included)	15.8	15.9	15.1	15.0	15.3
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included) ..	20.8	19.6	19.2	19.2	19.0
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	10.5	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.6
Codliver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, New York	19.5	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	13.5	15.6	14.5	14.0	13.8
Corn oil, refined, drums, New York	19.9	22.5	22.2	21.9	20.4
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	13.4	15.4	14.1	13.4	13.2
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	15.2	17.8	16.4	15.6	15.4
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A) delivered East ..	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.2
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	20.0	22.4	22.2	21.3	19.7
Degras, common, barrels, New York	10.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Glycerin, soapiye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York	21.0	16.8	15.0	15.0	15.0
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.1
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	11.8	10.8	13.5	13.0	12.9
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	12.9	12.8	15.1	14.5	14.3
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	16.0	15.4	18.5	17.7	17.0
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	12.5	15.9	13.3	13.1	12.7
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	15.2	19.2	16.6	16.4	16.1
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	26.0	28.0	28.0	28.2	28.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	10.2	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	30.0	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	14.2	17.0	17.5	18.4	18.8
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	15.3	15.4	18.8	18.1	18.1
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	11.4	12.3	14.8	14.0	13.0
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	31.3	48.8	46.7	48.1	46.7
Olive oil foots, domestic, drums, carlots, New York	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	12.9	14.5	15.5	15.3	15.3
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	15.7	17.0	15.4	14.5	13.8
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	22.7	24.8	26.0	22.0	20.5
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	16.3	16.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	36.0	36.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	11.6	14.9	14.0	13.1	12.4
Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York	18.5	21.5	20.0	19.8	18.8
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago ..	28.0	---	30.9	30.8	30.2
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York ..	21.2	23.5	24.2	24.2	23.2
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	15.2	16.8	15.8	16.6	17.2
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	8.5	10.0	12.4	12.1	11.8
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago ..	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	24.7	25.3	24.0	24.2	23.8
Tung oil, tanks, New York	23.4	23.7	22.5	22.6	22.2

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.

2/ Near-by futures.

3/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin andterne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of Commodity Stabilization Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

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 T H E F A T S A N D O I L S S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 24, 1957

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SUMMARY

Output of food fats in October 1956-March 1957 was down 2 percent from the year before, as declines in lard and cottonseed oil more than offset an increase in soybean oil. Production during April-September is likely to be slightly above a year ago, reflecting primarily increases in soybean oil.

Domestic disappearance of food fats in the first 6 months of the present marketing year was down about 3 percent from the high level of a year earlier. The decrease came in the January-March quarter. Although actual use per person has likely declined, some of the decrease in apparent disappearance probably represented a tightening in "pipeline" supplies. Decreases in disappearance took place in salad and cooking oils, shortening and butter. There was little change in margarine consumption and direct use of lard, though total use of lard was up. Some increase in total food fats consumption is expected in the second half of this marketing year over a year earlier, due chiefly to a turn-about in "pipeline" conditions. The total domestic disappearance for the entire 1956-57 season may be about the same as last year.

Exports of food fats (including the oil content of soybeans but excluding butter) in October 1956-March 1957 were at a record level of 1.8 billion pounds, 6 percent above the previous year. Increases in soybean and soybean oil exports more than offset decreases in lard and cotton oil. Exports in

April-September are expected to be around 1.0 billion pounds, down from the first half of the marketing year, and about the same as the last 6 months of 1955-56. The total for the entire 1956-57 marketing year is expected to be slightly larger than last year's record of about 2.7 billion pounds.

The year's probable total exports include an estimate of nearly 1.3 billion pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils. The oil equivalent of the estimated 80 million bushels of soybeans to be shipped abroad during the year is 860 million pounds, compared with 733 a year earlier. Lard exports and shipments probably will total about 600 million pounds, down from the 719 last year.

If production, exports and domestic disappearance turn out as expected, stocks of cottonseed and soybean oils on October 1, 1957 will total about 400 million pounds, down around 80 million pounds from a year earlier. Stocks of lard on that same date will be down around 50 million pounds from last year and near the level on October 1, 1955. Carryover soybean stocks, on the other hand, are expected to be record large. Total stocks, including the oil equivalent of soybeans, probably will be at least as large as on October 1, 1956.

Edible oil prices this marketing year rose sharply to a seasonal peak in January, but since have declined. Prices in April were about the same as at the beginning of the crop year but they have slid off further in May to a new low for the season. Oil prices may pick up somewhat later in the season but probably will not make any great gains from present levels.

Output of inedible tallow and greases in October 1956-March 1957, was just about equal to total disappearance. Output for the 1956-57 season is estimated at 3.0 billion pounds compared with 3.1 billion the previous year. Domestic consumption and exports so far this year are running slightly above the first 6 months of last year. Tallow and grease prices have remained relatively stable this season and production probably has passed its seasonal peak.

U. S. flaxseed prices in mid-May were about 10 percent below the 1956 support price and 20 percent below last May, reflecting the domestic surplus and increased world exportable supplies. CCC is expected to acquire most of the nearly 17 million bushels under support in mid-April, which are about one-third of the 49 million-bushel 1956 crop. The take over period began on May 1. The seed is now being offered on a competitive bid basis in part for export sale either in the form of flaxseed or linseed oil, and in part for domestic sale.

Present prospects suggest U. S. prices for 1957 crop flaxseed are likely to be lower than levels for the 1956 crop. Continued large output in excess of domestic use probably will exert downward pressure on farm prices, which will likely average slightly less than the 1957 support level of \$2.92 per bushel, which is 17 cents less than the 1956 support. Furthermore, world production and exportable supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil, barring unfavorable weather conditions, are expected to remain large in 1957.

About one-fourth of the 1956 crop peanuts has been placed under support. Most of the peanuts under supports will be acquired by the CCC as there is little price incentive for farmers to redeem loans. U. S. average farm prices during most of the 1956-57 season were relatively stable at a level slightly under support. Consumption of shelled peanuts in September 1956-April 1957 was 6 percent greater than the comparable period a year earlier. Use of shelled peanuts in May-August 1957 also is likely to be up moderately from the relatively low level of last year.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Lard Prices Drop Sharply; Now More in Line with Edible Oil Prices

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) trended downward from 13.9 cents per pound in January to 12.9 cents in April, then dropped sharply to 11.3 cents by mid-May. This compared with 11.4 cents per pound in May 1956. Lard prices had been relatively high in relation to edible oil prices. Bean oil and lard prices in mid-May were at about the same level. Some foreign countries have switched their P. L. 480 request from lard to bean oil.

Commercial output of lard in October-March 1956-57 was 12 percent less than a year earlier. Hog slaughter in the same period dropped equally as both average weights and lard yield per hog edged downward only very slightly. Hog slaughter will probably stay near or below a year earlier until late in 1957 when it will likely rise above the year earlier rate. Total lard output for the 1956-57 marketing year, including farm, is estimated at 2,650 million pounds.

Exports of lard in October-March 1956-57 declined nearly 23 percent, reflecting higher prices as supplies were reduced. Exports and shipments in this period were 311 million pounds compared with 401 million a year earlier. Total lard exports and shipments for the 1956-57 marketing year are estimated at 600 million pounds, compared with 719 million in 1955-56. Current low prices for lard could result in somewhat larger exports than now estimated.

Domestic disappearance of lard in October-March 1956-57 was about 1,131 million pounds, 16 percent above the like period a year earlier. The gain was due almost entirely to the increased use of lard in shortening.

The price relationship between lard and soybean oil in recent months has favored bean oil and there is some indication that shortening producers may have switched more to oils.

Table 2 .- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to 1956 1/

Item	Year beginning October						
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 2/	Forecast 3/	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	1956	1957
<u>Stocks, October 1</u>							
Soybeans--oil equivalent 4/	41	36	109	14	108	41	325*
Butter	114	111	323	489	295	90	100
Lard	57	143	42	50	75	123	73
Cottonseed oil	193	393	1,016	896	361	254	411
Soybean oil	171	194	174	127	180	227	
Others 5/	56	39	33	45	51	66	51
Total	590	880	1,589	1,608	962	760	635
<u>Imports</u>	46	45	61	91	58	50	
<u>Production</u>							
Butter	1,376	1,578	1,647	1,539	1,580	1,575	
Lard	2,918	2,509	2,248	2,564	2,840	2,650	
Cottonseed oil 6/	1,729	1,840	2,106	1,723	1,893	1,675	
Soybean oil 6/	2,611	2,856	2,767	3,377	3,876	4,300	
Others 5/ 6/	526	539	660	560	628	665	
Total	9,159	9,321	9,427	9,763	10,817	10,865	
<u>Total supply</u>	9,796	10,246	11,078	11,462	11,837	11,675	
<u>Exports 7/</u>							
Butter	3	14	45	190	253	30	
Lard	751	515	456	587	719	600	
Cottonseed oil 6/	126	55	402	716	617	1,285	
Soybean oil	271	93	71	50	561		
Others 5/ 6/	62	39	119	33	48	65	
Adjustment 8/	55	74	117	124	64	50	
Total fats and oils	1,435	1,110	1,625	2,365	2,994	2,030	
<u>Soybeans--oil equivalent</u>	167	320	416	666	733	860	
<u>Total exports</u>	1,435	1,110	1,625	2,365	2,994	2,890	
<u>Domestic use</u>							
Butter	1,375	1,352	1,438	1,543	1,533	1,535	
Lard 9/	2,071	2,111	1,773	1,959	2,072	2,100	
Cottonseed oil	1,404	1,162	1,824	1,543	1,384	3,900	
Soybean oil	2,150	2,462	2,326	2,609	2,534		
Others 5/	521	550	589	611	622	665	
Adjustment 8/	-55	-74	-117	-124	-64	-50	
Total 9/	7,466	7,563	7,834	8,141	8,082	8,150	
<u>Total use for food 10/</u>	7,109	7,219	7,541	7,793	7,766	7,900	
<u>Per capita, civilian and military</u>							
Butter (fat content)	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	
Other	36.9	36.9	37.7	38.0	37.2	37.2	
Total (fat content)	44.0	43.7	44.9	45.5	44.6	44.5	

1/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Except for stocks on October 1, 1956.
4/ Not included in total stocks. 5/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils. 6/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 7/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 8/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 9/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm. 10/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes nonfood oils (mostly coconut, babassu and palm-kernel) used in food. *Assumes 30 million bushels.

Production of lard in April-September likely will be about the same as last year. Most of the estimated year's total drop in output took place in the first half. Total disappearance should be large enough to reduce stock appreciably by October 1, 1957.

Tallow Output Large;
Prices Relatively Stable

Production of inedible tallow and greases in October-March 1956-57 was only 2 percent under a year earlier. Domestic disappearance and exports so far this year are running slightly above the first 6 months of last year, and stocks have been reduced. Output for the 1956-57 season is estimated at 3.0 billion pounds compared with 3.1 billion the previous year. Tallow and grease prices have remained relatively stable this year and output probably has now passed the seasonal peak.

Tallow and greases are among the lowest priced fats moving in world trade. These low prices and the economic progress in many countries are encouraging large exports. Total domestic consumption of inedible tallow and greases has been comparatively stable in the last few years at slightly less than 1.6 billion pounds. Little change appears to be taking place this year, as increased domestic use in feeds has about offset declines in other domestic outlets.

Oilseed Meal Output Up
5 Percent; Exports Down
from 1955-56

Output of the 5 major oilseed meals totaled 6,012,000 tons in October-March, 5 percent more than in the same period of 1955-56. Production during the second half of the feeding year is expected to continue higher than a year earlier. The total for the year probably will exceed the output of 9,925,000 tons in 1955-56 by more than 5 percent.

The increased output was due entirely to the heavy production of soybean meal, which for the 6 months totaled 3,926,000 tons. Production of soybean meal is expected to continue heavy through the 1956-57 season, with the late seasonal decline less than usual. Based on present prospects, 1956-57 output is expected to total around 7,500,000 tons, a million tons more than in 1955-56. On the other hand, the output of cottonseed and linseed meal has been smaller than a year earlier and is expected to continue so this spring and summer.

Exports of oilseed meals in October-March were 362,000 tons, 26 percent smaller than the 488,000 tons in that period of 1955-56. Exports of soybean meal were about 44,000 tons larger than the 248,000 tons exported in October-March 1955-56, but exports of cottonseed and linseed meal were down sharply. Oilseed meal stocks on April 1 were 7 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Domestic disappearance of oilseed cake and meal is expected to continue at a heavier rate than a year earlier during the last half of the feeding season, but the increase may not be quite as large as in October-March. Present indications are that about 10.0 million tons will be fed during the entire year compared with 9.2 million in 1955-56. This would include about 4.5 million tons for the last half of the feeding year compared with 4.2 in that period of 1956.

Prices of soybean meal have sagged considerably this season, averaging about \$47 per ton (bulk, Decatur) during October-April -- the lowest level in at least a decade. The outlook for soybean meal prices will depend in part on whether or not exports continue at the unusually high rate of the first six months. Cottonseed meal prices have averaged slightly above last year reflecting smaller supplies and a strong demand from the Southwest. Linseed meal prices during July-January 1956-57 averaged somewhat below a year earlier but since then have been above.

Prices of corn and soybean meal have made little seasonal rise this year. In early May both were substantially lower than a year ago and probably will continue lower during the next few months. Hog prices are expected to advance seasonally this spring and summer and to continue above last year. This will tend to encourage increased hog production, especially if feed prices continue low.

CCC May Acquire About 11 Percent of 1956 Soybean Crop

Farmers had until May 31 to redeem soybeans placed under the support program. They had redeemed 14.6 million bushels by mid-April. The number of loans allowed to mature could have some bearing on prices, crushings and exports the rest of this crop year, and on carryover stocks. About one-half of the 51.3 million bushels remaining under support in mid-April were warehouse-stored beans. Under the provisions of the support program, unredeemed warehouse-stored beans are taken over by CCC at maturity. At recent prices there has been little economic incentive for farmers to redeem loans on farm-stored beans. CCC is expected to acquire a substantial part of the soybeans under support after loans matured on May 31.

Government Announces Details of Sales Policy For 1956 Crop Soybeans

The Department announced on May 17 details on the sales policy for 1956 crop soybeans acquired by CCC after May 31, 1957. Minimum sales price for each lot of CCC-owned soybeans will be the market price but not less than the 1956 basic loan rate for Grade No. 2 soybeans in store at point of production, plus 5 cents per bushel and plus 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel carrying charge for each month or fraction of a month beginning June 1, 1957.

Commercial market discounts for quality factors, such as moisture, damage and foreign material will be used in determining the actual sales prices.

For soybeans that have been moved from points of production by CCC to sub-terminal or terminal storage locations, the minimum sales prices will be the higher of (1) the market, or (2) the average basic loan rate in store at points of production plus 5 cents per bushel and carrying charges, and also plus average freight cost and out-elevation charges at country loading points and in-elevation charges at sub-terminal or terminal storage point.

Government soybeans will be available for sale beginning June 1, 1957; the beans may be exported or crushed domestically. As announced earlier, this sales policy will continue in effect until October 1, 1957, when a reappraisal of the soybean situation will be made.

Soybean Farm Prices Likely to Continue Slightly Above Support

Despite a record crop, prices received by farmers for soybeans in November 1956-April 1957 were relatively stable--ranging from \$2.24 to \$2.31 per bushel--and slightly above the national average support price of \$2.15 per bushel. (The average price in October, the first month of the 1956-57 marketing year, was \$2.07 per bushel). The stability reflected relatively little change in the total value of the product obtained from the beans, heavy export demand and slow movement from farms. The farmer's share of the total value of the products (oil and meal) during the first half of the current marketing year averaged about the same as in 1955-56 but somewhat less than the 1951-54 crop years.

Farm prices of soybeans probably will continue at about present levels and slightly above the support rate of \$2.15 per bushel, unless new demand develops.

Soybean Crushings and Exports to Set New Records in 1956-57

Soybean crushings in October 1956-April 1957 totaled nearly 193 million bushels, 19 million more than a year ago. Crushings for the marketing year are expected to reach a new high of 320 million bushels. Record crushings are being encouraged by a strong export demand for edible oils. Soybean crushings generally hold up fairly well through May before tapering off seasonally. Some seasonal decrease is likely this year. Factors which may tend to limit the soybean crush are the relatively low prices for both oil and meal, and its corollary, a low conversion ratio. At present, there appears to be a very small spread between spot soybean prices at Illinois country shipping points and the total value of the products, oil and bulk meal, Decatur, obtained from a bushel of beans. Another economic factor which may retard the crush is the possible lack of incentive to carry over large stocks of soybean oil. If another large crop is in sight this fall and with the 1957 soybean price support 6 cents a bushel under the 1956, commercial inventories will tend to be minimized.

Table 3.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop year, 1951-56

Item	Year beginning October 1						1956 1/
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955		
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Production	283.8	298.8	269.2	341.1	373.5	455.9	
Total supply, October 1	287.9	302.4	279.3	342.4	383.5	459.6	
Less:							
Seed and feed 2/	22.9	26.0	25.1	22.8	29.6	30	
Crushings, October-April	156.0	145.8	138.9	145.9	174.2	193	
Exports, October-April	13.0	23.1	34.7	42.7	51.2	60	
May 1, available supply	96.0	107.5	80.6	131.0	128.5	177	
Crushings, May-September	88.4	88.6	74.3	103.1	108.9	127	
Exports, May-September	4.0	8.8	5.0	18.0	15.9	20	
Stocks, September 30	3.6	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	30	
October-September totals							
Crushings	244.4	234.4	213.2	249.0	283.1	320	
Exports	17.0	31.9	39.7	60.6	66.8	80	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Price per bushel							
Support	2.45	2.56	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	
Received by farmers	2.73	2.72	2.73	2.46	2.22	3/2.22	

1/ October-April is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast.

2/ Includes residual.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 4.--Oilseed cake and meal: Supply and distribution, October-March, 1955-56 and 1956-57

Oilseed meal	Stocks	Pro-	Imports	Total	Feed	Other	Exports	Stocks
	October 1:	duction		supply		uses		April 1
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1955-56 2/								
Soybean	37	3,427	0	3,464	3,026	12	248	178
Cottonseed	150	1,855	20	2,025	1,607	27	140	251
Linseed	22	372	0	394	265	---	99	30
Peanut	1	22	5	28	21	---	1	6
Copra	4	56	27	87	86	---	0	1
Total	214	5,732	52	5,998	5,005	39	488	466
1956-57 2/								
Soybean	111	3,926	0	4,037	3,596	12	292	137
Cottonseed	141	1,673	29	1,843	1,526	27	26	264
Linseed	12	320	3/	332	275	---	34	23
Peanut	2	34	0	36	18	---	10	8
Copra	1	59	35	95	94	---	3/	1
Total	267	6,012	64	6,343	5,509	39	362	433

1/ Stocks at processors' plants. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 tons.

Soybean exports continue at record high levels. From October through mid-May slightly more than 62 million bushels were shipped out, compared with 53 million a year earlier. Principal takers were Japan, the Netherlands, West Germany and Canada. Total exports for the 1956-57 crop year probably will be about 80 million bushels (table 3). The previous record was set in 1955-56 when 67 million bushels were shipped out. Large U. S. bean exports reflect limited supplies from other producing areas while foreign demand continues to rise in response to lower U. S. prices.

Bean oil exports through April (April based upon weekly Census reports) totaled 602 million pounds, more than twice as large as the 264 million a year ago. The difference is equivalent to about 31 million bushels of soybeans. Domestic disappearance of bean oil in October-March 1956 (the latest period for which data are available) was about 1,230 million pounds compared with 1,376 million a year earlier -- a drop equivalent to nearly 14 million bushels of soybeans. This is due partly to the replacement of bean oil by lard in shortening.

Exports of bean oil are large partly because of reduced foreign takings of cottonseed oil. In the 1954-55 season, nearly all edible oil exports were cottonseed oil from CCC's large stock. In 1955-56, Government holdings of cotton oil were negligible and exports declined. Cotton oil exports in the present marketing year are entirely from current output, which is down from last year, and are running 18 percent lower than a year earlier. In addition, domestic use of cotton oil is down. Public Law 480 has also provided a stimulus for a heavy outward movement of edible oil this season.

Soybean Stocks Heavy April 1;
Carryover Next October 1
to Reach New High

Stocks of soybeans in all positions on April 1 totaled a record 217 million bushels, 40 million more than the previous April high. Farm stocks also were at a peak indicating that the movement from farms still was comparatively slow. This strong holding action, aided by the placing of 11 percent of the crop under support programs, probably explains why the farmer's share of the total value of the products continues to be relatively high.

The carryover of soybeans on October 1, 1957 may be in the range between 15 and 30 million bushels. Estimates vary somewhat due to differences indicated from analysis of preliminary 1956 production estimate less disappearance, and from the amount indicated by April 1 stocks and probable disappearance. The previous record carryover stocks of soybeans was 14 million bushels set on October 1, 1944.

Bean Oil Prices Down
Sharply from Season Peak

Prices of soybean oil (crude, Decatur) moved up sharply from 12.5 cents per pound in October to a peak of 14.4 cents in January, reflecting the strong export demand for edible vegetable oils. Prices then declined sharply and in April were about the same as at the beginning of the crop year. By mid-May the price was down to about 11.6 cents per pound, 3.7 cents less than a year ago (table 5). However, prices last year declined sharply in late spring. Oil prices may strengthen somewhat later in the season but probably not to any substantial degree compared with present levels.

Cottonseed Prices Up
From Last Year

The 1956 cottonseed production was estimated at 5,423,000 tons compared with 6,043,000 in 1955. The average price received by farmers during the 1956 season was \$53.50 per ton, with total output valued at 290 million dollars. This compares with \$44.60 per ton and a value of 269 million dollars in 1955.

Prices for 1956 crop cottonseed oil during the period when farmers sell the bulk of their crop, usually August-December, was 14 percent above a year earlier and meal prices were up 2 percent. Cotton oil prices have trended downward since January and in mid-May were 18 percent below a year earlier. Cottonseed meal prices in May were hovering around the level of a year earlier. Prices for linters this season averaged above last year and disappearance has slackened. Nevertheless, linter consumption in the 1956-57 marketing year is likely to be second only to last year's record.

Cottonseed crushings and oil output for the 1956-57 season are estimated at 5 million tons and 1,675 million pounds respectively, about 10 percent less than the previous season. Cottonseed crushings in August-April 1956-57 totaled 4,459 million tons and crude oil output 1,505 million pounds. These are about in line with the decrease estimated for the entire season. Stocks of cottonseed at oil mills on May 1, 1957 totaled 532,744 tons compared with 523,106 tons a year earlier. Receipts of cottonseed at oil mills in May-July usually are small and probably will be down somewhat from 1956. Usually after spring planting, the remaining planting seed is sold to the oil mills. In most years such seed causes an increase in the rate of mill receipts in June.

Oil yields per ton of cottonseed crushed from last August through April averaged 337 pounds, about the same as last year. Historically, oil yields have shown a slight trend upward. Better operation of mills, improved quality of seed and change in type of mill all undoubtedly have contributed to this. In most years there is an apparent upward trend in oil yields as the season advances. This is probably due partly to reporting the tonnage of seed crushed on a lower moisture-content basis as the season progresses, to the practice of crushing poorest quality seed first, and to the large proportion of the late crush from high oil-content seed in the Southwest.

Cottonseed meal output in August-April 1956-57 was down only around 10 percent from last year as the average yield per ton of seed crushed increased from 937 pounds to 961 pounds.

Cotton Oil Domestic Use and
Exports Down This Season

Apparent domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil during August-March 1956-57 was about 930 million pounds compared with about 1,000 million the previous season. Cotton oil exports during August-April 1956-57 were about 21 percent less than a year earlier even though increased quantities have been going to Germany. Smaller exports reflect higher prices this season resulting mainly from smaller supplies. Furthermore, the price differential between cotton oil and soybean oil has favored bean oil, especially in recent months.

Cottonseed Crop Expected
To be Smaller in 1957

The 1957 crop of cottonseed is expected to be down somewhat from 1956 due primarily to the operation of the Soil Bank Program on cotton. No official indication of cotton acreage will be available until July. State allotments total 17.6 million acres. About 3 million acres from these allotments have been removed from production and placed under the Soil Bank Program. Last year state allotments totalled 17.4 million acres of which 15.6 million were harvested. About 1.1 million acres were in the Soil Bank in 1956.

CCC Takes Over About One-Third
of 1956 Flaxseed Crop

CCC is expected to acquire most of the nearly 17 million bushels of 1956 crop flaxseed under support in mid-April, which are about one-third of the 49 million bushel crop. The take-over period began on May 1. The seed is now being offered on a competitive bid basis in part for export sale either in the form of flaxseed or linseed oil, and in part for domestic sale.

The Corporation's policy with respect to export sales permits processing of the flaxseed in the United States, provided all of the oil produced is exported. The linseed meal obtained from crushing may be either exported or sold for domestic use. Flaxseed will also be offered for domestic sale, basis in store, for unrestricted use until October 1, 1957, at the higher of the market price or the 1956 support rate at point of storage, plus carrying charges of 1-1/2 cents per bushel for each month beginning May 1. This charge will be added at the beginning of each month. The pricing policy will be re-appraised after October 1.

Flaxseed prices sagged considerably below the support price of \$3.09 per bushel this crop year, averaging \$2.95 per bushel, reflecting the surplus situation.

Flaxseed Crushings and Exports
Down Sharply; Stocks Increase

Crushings of flaxseed in the 1956-57 marketing year are estimated at about 27 million bushels, 8 million less than last year. Crushings during July-April 1956-57 were only 23 million bushels compared with 30 million a year earlier. An additional small decrease is expected in May and June.

Exports of flaxseed in the year ending June 30, 1957 are expected to total about 3 million bushels, down sharply from the 10.5 million shipped abroad in 1955-56.

These estimates indicate a carryover of flaxseed on July 1, 1957 of around 18 million bushels, compared with 4 million the previous year. It will be the largest carryover since 1949. Practically all of the stocks will be in CCC hands. The lower support price for 1957 flaxseed (17 cents a bushel under 1956) will encourage crushers of flaxseed and users of linseed oil to reduce their inventories to a minimum this spring.

Linseed oil prices during July-March 1956-57 were relatively stable, averaging 13.2 cents per pound, (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) about the same as a year earlier. Prices slid off in April and in mid-May were 12.7 cents, 3.3 less than a year earlier. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil in July-March 1956-57 at 372 million pounds is about 11 percent less than a year earlier. Exports of linseed oil have been down sharply from the year before. However, sales in 1955-56 were mainly from CCC stocks which were depleted last year.

1957 Crop Flaxseed
Prices May Be Lower

Present prospects suggest that U. S. prices for 1957 crop flaxseed are likely to be considerably lower than levels for 1956 crop seed. Continued large output of U. S. flaxseed in excess of domestic use probably will exert downward pressure on farm prices, which will likely average slightly less than the 1957 support level of \$2.92 per bushel, which is 17 cents below the 1956 level.

World production of flaxseed in 1957 is expected to remain large. Exportable world supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil have increased and probably will result in some further weakening in international market prices. The U. S., Argentina, Canada and India are the major world exporters.

Based upon the March intentions report, the 1957 U.S. crop at average yields would be about 46 million bushels, 3 million less than last year. This would be well above estimated domestic use, and about 30 percent of the crop probably would be available for export, addition to commercial stocks or delivery to CCC.

Exportable World Flaxseed
Supplies to Continue
Large in 1957-58

The intentions report for Canada indicates that plantings there in 1957 are expected to be maintained. Demand for Canadian flaxseed has been good during the last two years. Argentina, at one time the world's major source of surplus flaxseed, sharply increased its output in 1956, reversing its downward trend in other recent years. Government policy appears to be encouraging production for export. Supplies exportable as seed or oil from foreign countries in 1956-57 are estimated at 55 million bushels, far above the previous year. Exportable supplies in 1957-58, barring poor growing conditions, are expected to be at least as large as the year earlier.

Peanut Supplies Plentiful;
Consumption of Shelled
Peanuts Up

Peanuts in off-farm position on April 30, 1957, excluding shelled oil stock, totaled 717 million pounds of equivalent uncleaned, unshelled peanuts. These stocks, down seasonally by 19 percent from a month earlier, were about 3 percent larger than those held on April 30, 1956. End-of-month stocks have been at a record level since February.

Millings of farmer stock peanuts through April 30 totaled 1,103 million pounds, or about 12 percent more than the 989 million pounds milled during the first 8 months of the previous season. Compared with last year, millings of Runners are 16 percent higher, Virginias 31 percent higher and Spanish 11 percent lower.

Total consumption of shelled peanuts in May-August 1957 is likely to be up moderately from the relatively low level last year. Reported use of shelled raw edible peanuts in candy, peanut butter, peanut butter sandwiches, salted peanuts, and other products in September 1956-April 1957 was 6 percent greater than the comparable period a year earlier. Peanuts used in making candy were up nearly 14 percent while salted peanuts use was up 9 percent. Ending stocks of shelled edible peanuts on April 30 were 217 million pounds, about the same as a year earlier.

Crushings of peanuts for oil, cake and meal during the season through April reached 134 million pounds, 34 percent ahead of last season, attributed to heavy diversion of CCC loan peanuts to crushing channels.

25 Percent of 1956 Crop
Peanuts Under Support;
CCC Diversions Heavy

A total of 380 million pounds of 1956 crop peanuts has been placed under support, about one-fourth of the crop. Loans were available through January 1957 and were to mature on May 31, 1957 or earlier on demand by CCC. Most of the peanuts under supports will be acquired by the Corporation as there is

little price incentive for farmers to redeem loans. U. S. average farm prices during November 1956-April 1957 were relatively stable at a level slightly under support, varying from 11.0 cents a pound to 11.2 cents. Little change from this level is expected during the remainder of the current marketing year.

CCC called loans on about 165 million pounds of peanuts (farmer stock equivalent) through May 22 and has diverted them for domestic crushing and export. About 23 million pounds have been redeemed from loan and sold for domestic edible uses.

The acreage farmers put into peanuts in 1957 will be practically unchanged from last year if growers carry out their spring intentions. Peanuts are under controls, and the national acreage allotment for 1957 is nearly 3 percent below the 1956 level. Valencia type peanuts, which are in short supply, received an increase in allotment of 12 percent. If growing conditions are favorable, output of peanuts in 1957 should be more than adequate to meet edible and farm uses. Planting conditions in the Southwest, which were hindered considerably by drought last year, are more favorable in 1957 but plantings have been hindered by wet weather.

The 1957 crop peanuts are to be supported at not less than a national average price of 11.1 cents per pound, 0.3 cents lower than in 1956. This support price is 82 percent of the January 15, 1957 effective parity price. The support price of \$221.40 per ton will be increased if a combination of the parity price on August 1, 1957 and the supply percentage as of that date indicates a higher level of support.

Commercial carryover stocks of peanuts on August 1, 1957, the beginning of the marketing year, probably will be down considerably from last year.

CCC Amplifies Sales Policy for 1956 Crop Peanuts Carryover

The Department on April 29, 1957 amplified its earlier general position of sales policy regarding CCC carryover stocks of 1956 crop peanuts. Any farmers' stock peanuts the Corporation carries over into the marketing year (beginning August 1, 1957) that are offered for sale for edible use will be sold at prices not less than 105 percent of the 1956- or 1957-crop price support price, whichever is higher, plus actual carrying charges to the date of sale or October 1, 1957, whichever is earlier. Any shelled peanuts carried over and offered for sale will be sold on a similar basis but with minimum prices reflecting also the additional costs of shelling, transporting, and storing in shelled form. CCC has contracted to shell about 100 million pounds (farmer stock equivalent) of 1956 crop peanuts and will hold them in cold storage into the next crop year.

CCC carryover stocks of 1956 crop peanuts should assure adequate edible supplies in the event of a short crop in 1957. If not needed for edible uses, the carryover stocks can be diverted at the appropriate time to other uses.

1956-57 Tung Season Nears
Completion; Almost Two-Thirds
of Crop Under Support

Tung oil output from the 1956 crop through April totaled about 32 million pounds, up sharply from the previous year when output was negligible due to freeze damage. This is likely to be the total for the crop year, as the milling season is rapidly nearing completion. Through mid-May, producers had placed 20.3 million pounds or over 63 percent of the estimated output under support. Loans and purchase agreements are available through June 30.

Stocks of tung oil on November 1, 1956, the beginning of the present marketing year, were 13 million pounds. Consequently, total domestic supplies--production plus carryin stocks--in 1956-57 may total about 45 million pounds. Domestic use the past 5 years has averaged about 50 million pounds. Imports from November 1956 through mid-May 1957 are estimated at about 20 million pounds, mostly from Argentina. Total imports during the past 3 marketing years averaged about 33 million pounds.

Domestic prices of tung oil (southern mills) in mid-May were quoted near the support level. Export price information from the Argentine indicated oil could be brought in from that country at prices below U. S. support levels.

The President on March 22 requested the Tariff Commission to make an immediate investigation of the effects of importation of tung oil on the domestic price support program for tung nuts and oil under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. The Tariff Commission held a public hearing on May 2 but its recommendations have not been announced as of May 24.

If imports remain unrestricted, imported oil will continue to move into domestic consumption channels and U. S. tung oil move into CCC hands.

Somewhat Larger Supplies of Tung
In Prospect for 1957-58

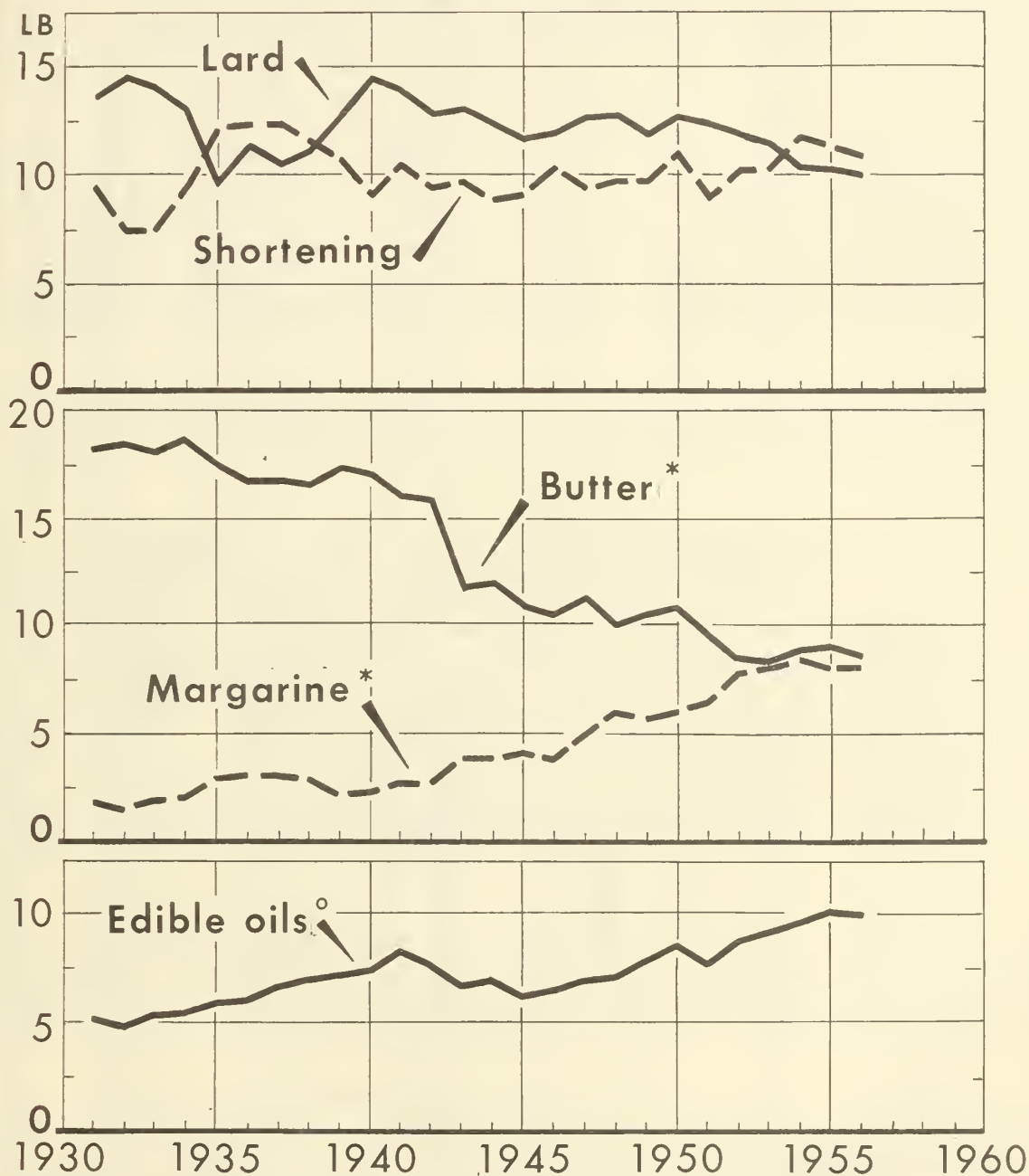
The outlook for the 1957 tung crop is the most favorable in recent years. Current prospects are that output probably will be somewhat larger than a year earlier as the tung orchards were not as seriously hit by early spring freezes this year. Preliminary estimates indicate a crop of about 35 million pounds of tung oil. Carryover stocks of tung oil on November 1, 1957 will be influenced considerably by the Tariff Commission's recommendation and the President's determination on import controls.

TRENDS IN FOOD USES OF FATS AND OILS

Food Uses Per Person Down in 1956;
Little Change Expected in 1957

Civilians in calendar year 1956 consumed about 44.4 pounds (fat content) of food fats and oils per person, 1.1 pounds less than in 1955 (table 6). Little change is expected in 1957. There were some shifts in the types

DISAPPEARANCE OF FOOD FATS PER PERSON



* ACTUAL WEIGHT ° MAINLY SALAD AND COOKING OILS
 DATA REFER TO CIVILIAN POPULATION

Table 6.- Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, United States, 1932-56

Year	Food products											
	Butter (actual weight)		Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening and nonfood products		Margarine (actual weight)		Shortening		Edible oils ^{1/}		All food products ^{2/}	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1932	2,306	18.5	1,799	14.4	202	1.6	936	7.5	596	4.8	5,353	42.9
1933	2,281	18.2	1,758	14.0	243	1.9	944	7.5	663	5.3	5,398	43.0
1934	2,345	18.6	1,637	13.0	263	2.1	1,197	9.5	685	5.4	5,621	44.5
1935	2,234	17.6	1,221	9.6	380	3.0	1,533	12.1	754	5.9	5,613	44.1
1936	2,151	16.8	1,442	11.3	391	3.1	1,580	12.3	774	6.0	5,850	45.7
1937	2,158	16.8	1,358	10.5	397	3.1	1,589	12.3	852	6.6	5,863	45.5
1938	2,160	16.6	1,436	11.1	385	3.0	1,499	11.5	893	6.9	5,880	45.3
1939	2,276	17.4	1,662	12.7	301	2.3	1,396	10.7	947	7.2	6,080	46.4
1940	2,244	17.0	1,901	14.4	318	2.4	1,185	9.0	983	7.4	6,131	46.4
1941	2,116	16.1	1,819	13.8	364	2.8	1,367	10.4	1,087	8.2	6,270	47.5
1942	2,092	15.9	1,688	12.8	364	2.8	1,237	9.4	996	7.6	5,900	44.9
1943	1,525	11.8	1,679	13.0	501	3.9	1,234	9.6	861	6.7	5,411	42.0
1944	1,532	11.9	1,583	12.3	497	3.9	1,147	8.9	886	6.9	5,255	40.9
1945	1,413	10.9	1,509	11.6	525	4.1	1,175	9.1	801	6.2	5,049	39.1
1946	1,456	10.5	1,642	11.9	533	3.9	1,409	10.2	882	6.4	5,537	40.0
1947	1,600	11.2	1,792	12.6	713	5.0	1,338	9.4	988	6.9	5,986	42.0
1948	1,450	10.0	1,850	12.7	887	6.1	1,410	9.7	1,037	7.1	6,183	42.6
1949	1,549	10.5	1,744	11.8	851	5.8	1,435	9.7	1,163	7.9	6,287	42.6
1950	1,614	10.7	1,891	12.6	918	6.1	1,656	11.0	1,297	8.6	6,890	45.9
1951	1,445	9.6	1,855	12.3	996	6.6	1,365	9.0	1,168	7.7	6,366	42.1
1952	1,316	8.6	1,817	11.8	1,219	7.9	1,562	10.2	1,339	8.7	6,765	44.1
1953	1,329	8.5	1,772	11.4	1,256	8.1	1,597	10.2	1,415	9.1	6,876	44.1
1954	1,411	8.9	1,627	10.2	1,346	8.5	1,870	11.8	1,505	9.5	7,230	45.4
1955 ^{3/}	1,465	9.0	1,639	10.1	1,322	8.1	1,863	11.5	1,641	10.1	7,388	45.5
1956 ^{3/}	1,443	8.7	1,645	9.9	1,353	8.2	1,797	10.9	1,645	10.0	7,343	44.4

	Industrial products								All products			
	Soap ^{4/}		Drying-oil products ^{5/}		Other industrial products ^{4/}		All industrial products		Weight			
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Including actual weight of butter and margarine	Including only fat content of butter and margarine	Per capita	
	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	
1932	1,514	12.1	479	3.8	230	1.8	2,223	17.8	8,062	7,575	60.7	
1933	1,461	11.6	550	4.4	346	2.8	2,356	18.8	8,245	7,756	61.8	
1934	1,648	13.0	601	4.8	299	2.4	2,548	20.2	8,675	8,169	64.6	
1935	1,491	11.7	721	5.7	460	3.6	2,672	21.0	8,794	8,286	65.1	
1936	1,590	12.4	793	6.2	461	3.6	2,844	22.2	9,182	8,695	67.9	
1937	1,650	12.8	852	6.6	447	3.5	2,949	22.9	9,267	8,811	68.4	
1938	1,644	12.7	682	5.3	386	3.0	2,712	20.9	9,085	8,592	66.2	
1939	1,813	13.9	822	6.3	447	3.4	3,081	23.5	9,663	9,161	70.0	
1940	1,867	14.1	807	6.1	412	3.1	3,085	23.4	9,716	9,217	70.0	
1941	2,275	17.3	1,066	8.1	585	4.4	3,926	29.8	10,679	10,197	77.4	
1942	1,982	15.1	949	7.2	588	4.5	3,519	26.8	9,896	9,421	71.6	
1943	1,833	14.2	837	6.5	675	5.2	3,343	25.9	9,143	8,752	67.9	
1944	2,030	15.8	845	6.6	686	5.3	3,562	27.7	9,207	8,816	68.6	
1945	1,814	14.1	800	6.2	783	6.1	3,397	26.3	8,820	8,446	63.4	
1946	1,699	12.3	899	6.5	707	5.1	3,306	23.9	9,228	8,845	63.9	
1947	2,222	15.6	975	6.8	753	5.3	3,949	27.7	10,380	9,936	69.7	
1948	2,021	13.9	1,035	7.1	676	4.7	3,732	25.7	10,366	9,915	68.3	
1949	1,744	11.8	911	6.2	737	5.0	3,390	23.0	10,132	9,677	65.5	
1950	1,791	11.9	1,112	7.4	949	6.3	3,853	25.7	11,229	10,743	71.5	
1951	1,483	9.8	1,045	6.9	1,000	6.6	3,527	23.3	10,356	9,893	65.5	
1952	1,337	8.7	923	6.0	1,063	6.9	3,323	21.7	10,576	10,088	65.8	
1953	1,277	8.2	971	6.2	1,102	7.1	3,351	21.5	10,721	10,227	65.6	
1954	1,160	7.3	882	5.5	1,144	7.2	3,186	20.0	10,946	10,416	65.5	
1955 ^{3/}	1,098	6.8	1,031	6.4	1,175	7.2	3,303	20.4	11,241	10,698	65.9	
1956 ^{3/}	1,021	6.2	1,049	6.3	1,218	7.4	3,287	19.9	11,170	10,631	64.3	

^{1/} Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, or shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. ^{2/} Including only the fat content of butter, estimated at 80.5 percent of total weight, and of margarine for which the fat content varies slightly each year. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber, is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." ^{5/} Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

of fats consumed in 1956 from the year before. Shortening consumption declined 0.6 pounds, butter 0.3 pounds, direct use of lard 0.2 pounds and for the "other edible oils" (cooking and salad oils, mayonnaise, etc.) 0.1 pounds. Margarine was the only category showing an increase, edging up 0.1 pounds.

Butter consumed per person in 1956 averaged 8.7 pounds. Retail butter prices during most of 1956 remained above a year earlier. Little change from 1956 is expected in domestic disappearance of butter (creamery and farm) in 1957. Disappearance January-March 1957 was down about 4 percent from a year ago. Prices to farmers for butterfat in 1957 are likely to be the same as a year earlier. National support levels are unchanged and continued large production will keep prices at such levels most of the time. CCC purchases probably will approximate those of last year. Domestic donations of butter this year probably will be about the same as in 1956 which were less than the preceding 2 years. The Corporation on April 30, 1957 had only 32 million pounds of uncommitted butter. In the last few years, CCC disposed of large quantities, mostly by donations for use here and abroad.

Margarine consumption in 1956 at 8.2 pounds per person was a shade higher than in 1955 and second only to the 8.5 pounds used in 1954. The margarine rate of consumption in recent years has shown indications of leveling off.

Direct use of lard in 1956 declined to 9.9 pounds per person, the lowest since 1935 (table 7). Output increased sharply in 1956 but the additional supply went into exports and shortening. Most of the rise in exports went to United Kingdom, Germany and Cuba. Use of lard in shortening increased from 334 million pounds in 1955 to a record 457 million pounds in 1956. This was encouraged by lower prices for lard compared with those for edible oils. Fats and oils other than lard used in shortening declined 257 million pounds from 1955 to 1956. Use of lard in margarine increased sharply to 31 million pounds in 1956. While this market outlet for lard still remains relatively small, more lard was used in margarine than in any year since the early twenties. Total supplies of lard in 1957 are estimated to be about 5 percent less than last year with most of the decrease being reflected in reduced exports.

Shortening consumption in 1956 at 10.9 pounds per person was 0.6 pound less than a year earlier and the lowest since 1953. The decline reflects primarily relatively higher retail prices for shortening during most of 1956 and probably some shifts from solid to liquid shortening. The consumption rate in 1957 is expected to continue at around 11 pounds per person.

Computed disappearance of the "other edible oils" category--mainly salad and cooking oils--in 1956 at 10.0 pounds per person was about the same as the year earlier record. This use has been trending upward for a number of years.

Table 7 - Lard, including rendered pork fat: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1920 to 1956 1/

Year	Supply			Disposition			Utilization							
	Production		Stocks Jan. 1	Exports 4/	Shipments to U. S.		Short- ening	Soap	Direct use as lard					
	Federally inspected	Other commercial			Farm	Total			Domestic	Foreign	Military	Civilian	Per capita	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1920	1,207		63	635	1,320	7	10	(2)		1,274			12.0	
1921	1,319		59	893	1,217	10	15	0		1,171			10.8	
1922	1,575		48	787	1,504	10	11	0		1,464			13.3	
1923	1,971		49	1,060	1,644	14	7	0		1,605			14.3	
1924	1,923		49	971	1,662	14	7	0		1,625			14.2	
1925	1,513		61	708	1,453	11	7	0		1,421			12.3	
1926	1,452		42	2,066	1,465	16	16	0		1,434			12.2	
1927	1,557		706	702	1,541	16	7	0		1,509			12.7	
1928	1,750		708	783	1,627	18	10	0		1,591			13.2	
1929	1,763		698	848	1,598	19	23	0		1,552			12.7	
1930	1,521		706	656	1,584	18	10	0		1,559			12.7	
1931	1,554		753	578	1,706	23	9	0		1,687			13.6	
1932	1,573		806	552	1,814	24	6	0		1,799			14.4	
1933	1,679		795	584	1,771	28	9	0		1,756			14.0	
1934	1,341		750	435	1,647	23	3	5/		1,637			13.0	
1935	662		614	97	1,227	18	2	5/		1,221			9.6	
1936	992		687	112	1,449	25	5	5/		1,442			11.3	
1937	759		672	137	1,361	26	1	0		1,356			10.5	
1938	1,034		694	205	1,440	29	3	5/		1,436			11.1	
1939	1,272		765	277	1,671	34	7	5/		1,662			12.7	
1940	1,527		761	201	1,924	31	17	1		1,901			14.4	
1941	1,526		702	393	1,900	31	51	5/		1,819	21		13.8	
1942	1,724		676	652	1,805	33	62	5/		1,688	46		12.8	
1943	2,080		785	757	1,894	39	36	88		1,679	64		13.0	
1944	2,367	279	408	902	1,957	36	39	183		1,583	133		12.3	
1945	1,311	335	420	651	1,722	21	23	82		1,509	100		11.7	
1946	1,344	353	439	451	1,664	39	20	1		1,642	1		11.9	
1947	1,722	277	403	383	1,929	34	101	6		1,792	6/		11.9	
1948	1,680	252	389	277	1,987	50	114	4		1,850	25		12.7	
1949	1,923	270	341	617	1,910	50	118	4		1,744	15		11.8	
1950	2,009	309	313	467	2,112	56	155	0		1,891	11		12.6	
1951	2,225	342	296	689	2,143	54	200	22		1,855	41		12.3	
1952	2,234	378	269	634	2,087	60	232	---		1,817	25		11.8	
1953	1,812	310	233	423	2,016	53	227	3		1,772	6		11.4	
1954	1,831	290	209	404	1,779	56	142	5/		1,627	2		10.2	
1955	2,140	312	208	562	1,998	57	334	6		1,639	3		10.1	
1956 1/	2,255	304	203	611	2,125	61	457	2		1,644	3		9.9	
1957														

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data.

2/ 1920-41, cold storage holdings as reported by U.S. Department of Agriculture; 1942 to date, factory and warehouse stocks as reported by Bureau of the Census. 1943-46, 1948, and 1951, includes stocks held or in transit by U.S. Department of Agriculture.

3/ Includes imports, which were less than 500,000 pounds in all years except 1943 and 1952, when 1 and 7 million pounds, respectively, were imported.

4/ Includes lard in tushonka as follows: 20 million pounds in 1943 and 1944, 17 million in 1945, and 7 million in 1946; 1947 to date, includes civilian relief and shipments by CARE.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

6/ Difference between military shipments for civilian relief and military takings for both military use and civilian relief.

7/ Preliminary.

Fats and Oils Used in Potato
Chips and Frozen French Fries
at New High in 1956

Potato chip production, which utilizes chiefly oils of the "other edible oils" category, though some shortening also, has become an increasingly important outlet. Use of oil for chips has risen from about 135 million pounds in 1947 (the first year for which estimates are available) to about 300 million pounds in 1956. The oil content of potato chips is high, running about 45 pounds per 100 pounds of chips produced. These data include waste as well as the actual oil content of the chip. About 75 percent of the oil used in potato chip manufacture is cottonseed oil, the remainder being mostly corn oil but including some soybean oil, peanut oil, and lard.

Consumption of fats and oils in frozen french fries also is increasing, rising from an estimated 2 million pounds in 1947 to nearly 22 million in 1956. These data assume 10 percent of the net weight of frozen french fries produced is fat. A sharp increase in this market outlet occurred the past two years resulting from the shift in emphasis from small packages for home use to packaging for use in restaurants and institutions. To what extent production of frozen french fries raises the total consumption of fats and oils is a moot question as it may be a replacement in full or in part for home or restaurant produced products. Furthermore, the relative efficiency of each process of production is not known.

Fats and Oils Used in Margarine Up
in 1956; Shortening Down

Fats and oils consumed in the manufacture of margarine totaled 1,108 million pounds in 1956, 3 percent more than in 1955 (table 8). Soybean oil is by far the most important fat or oil used in margarine, accounting for more than two-thirds of the total in 1956. Cottonseed oil, the next in relative importance, represented about 25 percent of total fats and oils used in margarine. Small quantities of lard, vegetable stearine, coconut oil, beef fats and other vegetable oils were also consumed. The total use of fats and oils in this category has been generally trending upward with the rise in domestic disappearance of margarine.

During the years 1918-36, coconut oil was the most important vegetable oil used in margarine, but it was displaced by cottonseed oil during 1937-50. Since 1951, of course, soybean oil has been the major vegetable oil in this market outlet.

Fats and oils consumed in the manufacture of shortening totaled 1,854 million pounds in 1956, down nearly 7 percent from 1955 (table 8). Record usage of lard and edible tallow partially offset the sharp decline in vegetable oils.

Soybean oil comprised 42 percent of the total quantity of fats and oils used in shortening, compared with 47 percent a year earlier. Lard was second with 25 percent. 8 percent more than the year before. The year 1956 marks the first

Table 8 .- Fats and oils used in margarine and sbortening, average 1935-39, 1948-56

Item	Margarine									
	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Cottonseed oil	125	453	431	418	334	354	275	397	278	281
Soybean oil	32	255	257	312	473	652	726	665	746	751
Peanut oil	3	11	2/	7	16	3	2	2	2	3
Corn oil	1	1	1	1	4	2/	1	2/	2/	1
Coconut oil	105	5	2/	---	1	---	7	5	6	8
Other vegetable oils	15	---	---	4	2	---	2	1	1	1
Lard	2	3	4	4	4	5	8	7	13	31
Beef fats	20	6	7	9	7	8	13	10	9	6
Vegetable stearine 3/	2/	---	---	11	11	24	12	17	16	22
Total	303	736	701	764	851	4/1,046	4/1,049	4/1,106	4/1,075	4/1,108
<u>Shortening</u>										
Cottonseed oil	1,006	321	532	549	335	388	376	640	439	323
Soybean oil	119	708	713	841	731	851	903	918	930	781
Peanut oil	68	56	12	12	21	6	4	5	6	6
Corn oil	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
Coconut oil	28	48	20	---	20	33	2	15	4	5
Palm oil	128	3	---	1	---	---	1	16	5/	5/
Other vegetable oils	42	4	2	18	23	2	3	4	15	8
Lard	4	114	118	155	200	232	227	142	334	457
Tallow, edible	87	29	18	17	14	26	39	81	111	136
Oleo oil and oleo stearine	31	16	13	14	9	8	7	8	7	5
Fish and marine mammal oils	25	---	---	8	2	---	---	---	---	---
Vegetable stearine	---	101	64	89	48	66	82	99	99	92
Glycerides	---	---	---	---	---	---	35	39	40	38
Total	1,539	1,403	1,494	1,705	1,405	1,613	1,681	1,969	1,988	1,854

1/ Preliminary.
 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
 3/ Most of the vegetable stearine used in margarine prior to 1950 was included with the primary oil.
 4/ Includes 2 million pounds of secondary oils other than vegetable stearine in 1952, and 3 million in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956.
 5/ Included in other vegetable.

time that more lard than cottonseed oil was used in shortening. Cottonseed oil contributed only 17 percent of the total, compared with 22 the previous year. Before World War II, cottonseed oil ranked first with 65 percent of total use. More soybean than cottonseed oil has been used in shortening since 1944. Edible tallow, which has been increasing in relative importance in recent years, accounted for slightly more than 7 percent of the total in 1956, nearly 2 percent above 1955.

Edible tallow used in shortening probably will be up sharply in 1957. During January-March 1957, about 55 million pounds were consumed in shortening, nearly double the first quarter of 1956.

Historical Decline in Use
of Butter Partly Offset by
Increase in Margarine

During the past 20 years, a substantial shift has occurred in the pattern of consumption of the two major table spreads--butter and margarine. Butter use declined from 17 pounds per person in 1935-39 to 8.7 pounds in 1956 (table 9). Margarine consumption in the same period rose from 2.8 pounds per person to 8.2 pounds (table 10).

The total use of these products has declined from 19.8 pounds per person in 1935-39 to 16.9 pounds in 1956 as decreased consumption of butter more than offset the increase for margarine. This is due in part to the increased popularity of other spreads such as mayonnaise and cheese and the decline from the prewar level in per capita use of bread and potatoes.

A number of factors in varying degree over the past 2 decades led to the shift from butter to margarine. World War II restrictions on the use of butterfat and subsequent rationing of butter to consumers led to a fairly sharp drop in the use of butter during the war. In this same period, consumption of margarine increased somewhat even though it also was under point rationing and production quotas.

The removal of much restrictive legislation on margarine has encouraged greater use of this product. Twenty-two States were still prohibiting the sale of colored margarine in 1947. Currently only Wisconsin and Minnesota bar all sales of the colored product. California and Pennsylvania prohibit its use in public eating places.

In addition, certain restrictive Federal measures on the sale and price of margarine were lifted in 1950. Federal excise taxes of 10 cents per pound on colored margarine and 1/4 cent per pound on the uncolored product were repealed, effective July 1, 1950. The act removing the excise tax also repealed the annual retailers', wholesalers', and manufacturers' tax imposed on the margarine industry.

The sharp upward trend in domestic output of vegetable oils in the last 15 years has provided abundant supplies of oil for use in margarine at comparatively low prices.

Table 9.- Butter, actual weight: Supply and disposition, average 1935-39, 1940-56 1/

Year	Supply						Disposition				
	Production			Imports	Cold storage stocks, Jan. 1 2/	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U.S. Territories	Domestic disappearance			
	Creamery	Farm	Total					Military	Total	Civilian pro-curement	Civilian per capita
				Direct use as butter							
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	
Average 1935-39	1,716	479	2,195	9	64	2,268	7	2,196	---	2,196	17.0
1940	1,837	403	2,240	1	55	2,296	11	2,244	---	2,244	17.0
1941	1,872	395	2,268	4	41	2,313	13	2,185	70	2,116	16.4
1942	1,764	366	2,130	20	114	2,264	24	2,217	124	2,092	15.9
1943	1,674	342	2,015	3	25	2,043	94	1,791	266	1,525	11.8
1944	1,489	330	1,818	2	158	1,978	97	1,853	321	1,532	11.9
1945	1,364	336	1,699	4	28	1,731	55	1,635	222	1,413	10.9
1946	1,171	331	1,502	7	41	1,550	16	1,510	54	1,456	10.5
1947	1,329	311	1,640	4	23	1,667	17	1,628	28	1,600	11.2
1948	1,210	293	1,504	3/	22	1,526	8	1,486	36	1,450	10.0
1949	1,412	276	1,688	3/	32	1,720	6	1,581	32	1,549	10.5
1950	1,386	262	1,648	3/	133	1,781	28	1,648	34	1,614	10.7
1951	1,203	240	1,443	3/	105	1,548	24	1,497	52	1,445	9.6
1952	1,188	214	1,402	3/	27	1,429	2	1,354	38	1,316	8.6
1953	1,412	195	1,607	3/	73	1,680	26	1,372	43	1,329	8.5
1954	1,449	179	1,628	1	282	1,911	57	1,475	65	1,411	8.9
1955	1,386	166	1,552	1	379	1,932	229	1,539	75	1,468	9.0
1956 4/	1,409	149	1,558	1	163	1,722	182	1,515	71	1,444	8.7
1957					25						

1/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

2/ Includes stocks held by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Margarine, actual weight: Supply and disposition, average 1935-39, 1940-56 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition			
	Production	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance			
					Military	Total	Civilian 2/ Per capita	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.				Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	372	---	372	1	---	371	2.8	
1940	320	---	320	1	---	318	2.4	
1941	368	---	368	5	---	364	2.8	
1942	426	---	426	32	---	364	2.8	
1943	614	---	614	109	2	501	3.9	
1944	588	---	588	93	1	497	3.9	
1945	614	---	614	83	14	525	4.1	
1946	573	---	573	52	5	533	3.9	
1947	746	---	746	31	6	713	5.0	
1948	908	---	908	16	5	887	6.1	
1949	862	---	862	7	4	851	5.8	
1950	937	13	950	7	11	918	6.1	
1951	1,041	14	1,055	6	34	996	6.6	
1952	1,286	19	1,305	7	54	1,219	7.9	
1953	1,292	25	1,317	9	30	1,256	8.1	
1954	1,364	22	1,386	8	5	1,346	8.5	
1955	1,333	27	1,360	8	6	1,322	8.1	
1956 3/	1,369	24	1,393	8	4	1,353	8.2	
1957		28						

1/ Totals and per capita data computed from unrounded numbers.

2/ Prior to 1950 based upon data from Bureau of Internal Revenue.

3/ Preliminary.

Standardization and general improvement of margarine has tended to increase its acceptance over the past several years. Also important during the postwar period has been the vigorous merchandising and promotional campaign carried on by the margarine industry.

For many years butter prices to consumers were twice those for margarine, or slightly more. However, the ratio in 1952 and 1953 was close to 3 to 1. In 1954-56, butter prices to consumers were about 2-1/2 times margarine prices and this relationship is expected to prevail in 1957. Furthermore, quoted retail prices of margarine do not usually reflect the use of coupons and other special price concessions. Wholesale prices of butter have been close to Government purchase prices a large part of the time since the postwar program was begun in 1949.

REVISIONS IN PER CAPITA SERIES

Civilian population data used in the per capita series in the past were those adjusted for the percentage underenumeration estimated to exist in the Census of Population. A transition is being made to the population data as reported, without adjustment. The change in all food consumption series will conform with practices in other Government agencies.

Table 11.- Shortening: Supply and disposition, average 1935-39, 1940-56 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition				
	Production	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance			
						Military ex- cluding relief	Total	Civilian Per capita	
Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	
Average									
1935-39	1,529	4	43	1,576	8	---	1,519	11.8	
1940	1,190	1	57	1,247	9	---	1,185	9.0	
1941	1,409	1	54	1,465	12	32	1,367	10.4	
1942	1,300	2/	53	1,354	15	57	1,237	9.4	
1943	1,438	2/	46	1,483	81	102	1,234	9.6	
1944	1,363	2/	67	1,431	19	212	1,147	8.9	
1945	1,441	2/	53	1,494	52	223	1,175	9.1	
1946	1,450	2/	44	1,494	26	18	1,409	10.2	
1947	1,374	2/	41	1,416	29	-5	1,338	9.4	
1948	1,441	2/	53	1,494	8	8	1,410	9.7	
1949	1,487	2/	67	1,554	26	12	1,435	9.7	
1950	1,710	2/	82	1,792	13	20	1,656	11.0	
1951	1,403	2/	104	1,507	13	28	1,365	9.0	
1952	1,611	2/	101	1,713	10	47	1,562	10.2	
1953	1,675	---	94	1,768	16	62	1,597	10.2	
1954	1,961	---	94	2,055	17	45	1,870	11.8	
1955	1,975	---	120	2,095	42	47	1,863	11.5	
1956	1,842	---	143	1,985	12	54	1,797	10.9	
1957			122						

1/ Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers. Various adjustments have been made in exports, military and civilian use in 1941-49 primarily because of government programs. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 12.- Fats and oils other than butter and lard: Estimated direct use for food, average 1935-39, 1940-56 1/ 2/

Year	Supply of food fats and oils				Total supply	Disposition						
	Pro- duc- tion	Im- ports	Begin- ning stocks	Nonfood oil used in prod- ucts		Food oils used in prod- ucts	End- ing stocks	Food oils including feet, non- food products	Use in short- ening and marga- rine	Ex- ports and ship- ments	Direct domestic food use	
											Mili- tary	Civilian	Total	Per capita
Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average												
1935-39	2,156	306	751	487	3,700	789	194	1,827	54	---	837	6.5
1940	2,265	75	895	267	3,502	831	198	1,426	63	---	983	7.4
1941	2,580	50	831	320	3,781	725	259	1,647	53	10	1,087	8.2
1942	2,760	89	728	84	3,661	707	257	1,577	78	45	996	7.6
1943	3,219	81	707	32	4,039	723	305	1,890	219	42	861	6.7
1944	2,913	117	782	9	3,821	707	284	1,794	113	37	886	6.9
1945	3,260	124	707	4	4,095	840	327	1,911	167	51	801	6.2
1946	2,889	13	840	.55	3,797	541	323	1,894	148	11	882	6.4
1947	3,335	19	541	130	4,025	502	411	1,877	235	11	988	6.9
1948	3,808	45	502	167	4,522	644	408	2,060	359	13	1,037	7.1
1949	4,593	21	644	149	5,407	704	503	2,066	960	9	1,163	7.9
1950	4,468	80	704	193	5,445	568	538	2,315	714	12	1,297	8.6
1951	4,718	41	568	188	5,515	902	453	2,049	918	23	1,168	7.7
1952	4,958	46	902	218	6,124	1,134	554	2,421	662	15	1,339	8.7
1953	5,389	47	1,134	203	6,773	1,620	535	2,488	700	15	1,415	9.1
1954	5,495	68	1,620	252	7,435	1,156	495	2,918	1,347	14	1,505	9.5
1955	5,949	84	1,156	226	7,415	964	544	2,703	1,550	13	1,641	10.1
1956 6/	6,412	47	964	268	7,691	836	570	2,458	2,162	20	1,645	10.0
1957			836									

1/ Total and per capita data computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ This category includes fats and oils used as cooking and salad oils and in such products as salad dressing, mayonnaise, baked goods, and other processed foods. 3/ Includes the following oils: Cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, sunflower, teaseed, and edible olive; oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine, edible tallow; and oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts exported for crushing abroad.

4/ Includes primary oils listed in footnote 3, secondary or processed edible oils, and oil equivalent of mayonnaise. Beginning 1942, includes stocks of sunflower and teaseed oils not reported separately in preceding years. Beginning 1944, includes stocks of secondary or processed edible oils not previously reported. 5/ Mainly coconut, palm, palm kernel, and babassu oils. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 13.- Total fats and oils, including fat content of butter: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1931-56

Year	Supply			Disposition			Utilization (not adjusted for trade and change in stocks of shortening, margarine, soap and secondaries)									
	Imports and production from domestic materials		Stocks Jan. 1	Exports		Total	Food uses					Nonfood uses				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Butter (fat content)	Lard (direct)	Shortening	Max-garine	Other	Total	Soap	Drying oil products	Other industrial	Total
1931	7,136	1,755	1,167	819	7,994	1,827	1,687	1,208	192	601	5,516	1,580	619	279	2,478	
1932	7,272	1,288	1,695	802	7,638	1,856	1,799	969	167	575	5,366	1,535	479	258	2,272	
1933	7,377	1,743	1,814	835	7,789	1,836	1,758	972	200	647	5,412	1,481	550	346	2,377	
1934	6,966	1,486	2,310	621	8,219	1,888	1,637	1,215	216	676	5,632	1,664	721	322	2,587	
1935	5,845	2,538	1,923	208	8,395	1,798	1,221	1,552	309	750	5,630	1,503	721	470	2,695	
1936	6,669	2,289	1,773	232	8,699	1,732	1,442	1,614	325	748	5,861	1,615	793	430	2,838	
1937	6,632	2,726	1,801	251	8,856	1,737	1,358	1,605	326	845	5,871	1,676	852	457	2,985	
1938	7,378	1,815	2,052	326	8,657	1,739	1,436	1,517	312	897	5,901	1,669	682	404	2,755	
1939	7,825	1,862	2,260	554	9,180	1,832	1,662	1,406	243	942	6,085	1,844	822	429	3,095	
1940	8,316	1,651	2,211	423	9,263	1,806	1,901	1,196	257	982	6,143	1,893	807	421	3,121	
1941	8,891	1,907	2,491	621	10,436	1,760	1,840	1,418	297	1,095	6,409	2,334	1,079	615	4,027	
1942	9,503	989	2,239	873	9,861	1,794	1,734	1,309	346	1,038	6,212	2,059	973	617	3,651	
1943	10,273	966	1,998	1,435	2/9,613	1,442	1,743	1,458	500	883	6,026	1,978	888	726	3,592	
1944	10,339	992	2,190	1,506	9,846	1,492	1,716	1,388	478	891	5,965	2,230	910	741	3,881	
1945	9,106	904	2,170	991	9,478	1,316	1,699	1,456	499	853	5,732	2,039	867	840	3,746	
1946	8,599	812	1,709	774	9,106	1,216	1,640	1,466	465	868	5,655	1,802	919	730	3,451	
1947	9,712	1,358	1,239	861	10,177	1,311	1,817	1,396	607	983	6,114	2,315	985	762	4,062	
1948	10,156	1,290	1,271	912	10,153	1,196	1,865	1,403	736	1,102	6,303	2,091	1,045	714	3,851	
1949	11,598	1,104	1,648	2,215	6/10,013	1,273	1,762	1,494	701	1,189	6,419	1,803	921	825	3,549	
1950	11,746	1,320	1,219	2,009	6/11,236	1,327	1,906	1,705	764	1,314	7,016	1,844	1,123	1,016	3,984	
1951	12,016	1,160	1,940	2,402	6/10,428	1,213	1,897	1,405	851	1,197	6,562	1,549	1,067	1,095	3,711	
1952	12,028	1,001	2,276	2,244	6/10,512	1,102	1,831	1,613	1,046	1,381	6,974	1,401	945	1,128	3,474	
1953	12,488	1,001	2,289	6/10,525	6/10,525	1,104	1,776	1,681	1,048	1,426	7,035	1,335	993	1,118	3,446	
1954	12,891	994	2,931	3,872	6/10,717	1,187	1,689	1,969	1,106	1,523	7,414	1,211	901	1,191	3,303	
1955	13,710	1,047	2,219	4,054	11,014	1,252	1,642	1,988	1,075	1,553	7,610	1,140	1,049	1,224	3,413	
1956	14,591	979	1,908	4,894	10,945	1,219	1,645	1,854	1,108	1,670	7,499	1,065	1,069	1,313	3,447	
1957			1,638													

1/ Includes oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed exported for crumbing abroad.
 2/ Includes commercial exports, voluntary or civilian relief, reexports, shipments to United States Territories. In 1942 and 1943, includes shipments by U. S. Department of Agriculture.
 3/ Excludes an estimate of oil equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber. This use is included in the "other industrial" category.
 4/ Stocks differ slightly from end of preceding year because of minor change in reporting procedure.
 5/ Includes a discrepancy of 6 million pounds, by which the reported factory consumption of tung and oiticica oils exceed their domestic disappearance.
 6/ Includes Government stockpiling.
 7/ Excludes stocks of coconut, palm, castor and sperm oils held by the Government for stockpiling of strategic materials.
 * Adjusted for apparent discrepancy in disappearance of linseed oil.
 Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 14.--Calculation of domestic disappearance of fats and oils, except butter, used in food, year beginning October 1956 with comparisons

Year and item	Unit	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	April- June	July- Sept.	Total
<u>1954</u> ^{3/}						
Fats and oils used principally for food ^{1/}						
Production	Mil. lb.	2,571	2,164	1,754	1,727	8,216
Net exports	Mil. lb.	772	534	368	412	2,086
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil. lb.	+130	-28	-268	-215	-381
Nonfood uses	Mil. lb.	131	146	136	120	533
Other fats and oils, food uses ^{2/}	Mil. lb.	71	58	55	60	244
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil. lb.	1,621	1,579	1,577	1,472	6,248
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	9.9	9.6	9.6	8.9	37.8
<u>1955</u> ^{3/}						
Fats and oils used principally for food ^{1/}						
Production	Mil. lb.	2,954	2,556	2,000	1,728	9,238
Net exports	Mil. lb.	816	662	614	539	2,631
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil. lb.	+382	+30	-73	-325	+14
Nonfood uses	Mil. lb.	150	154	134	132	570
Other fats and oils, food uses ^{2/}	Mil. lb.	53	60	74	66	253
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil. lb.	1,657	1,738	1,388	1,441	6,224
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	10.0	10.4	8.3	8.5	37.0
<u>1956</u> ^{3/}						
Fats and oils used principally for food ^{1/}						
Production	Mil. lb.	2,881	2,510			
Net exports	Mil. lb.	910	815			
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil. lb.	+188	+81			
Nonfood uses	Mil. lb.	154	121			
Other fats and oils, food uses ^{2/}	Mil. lb.	66	33			
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil. lb.	1,693	1,507			
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	10.0	8.9			

^{1/} Includes lard, oleo oil, oleo stock, oleo stearine, edible tallow, corn, cottonseed, peanut, soybean and edible olive oil. Production and exports include oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad. Net exports also include margarine, shortening and vegetable stearine, and shipments. Change in stocks includes secondary oils, shortening, margarine and estimates for farm lard.

^{2/} Mainly babassu, coconut, palm-kernel and sesame oils.

^{3/} Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 15.- Domestic disappearance of food fats, and fats and oils used in industrial products, year beginning October 1956 with comparisons

Year and Item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
1954-55						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	405	386			
Fat content	Mil.lb.	326	311	379	374	1,543
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	359	367			
Fat content	Mil.lb.	288	293	323	287	1,336
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	464	428	259	234	1,074
Shortening	Mil.lb.	513	490	373	383	1,650
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.			505	437	1,945
Food (fat content):				439	417	1,581
Total	Mil.lb.	1,947	1,869	1,882	1,774	7,492
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.9	11.5	11.4	10.7	45.5
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	294	279			1,110
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	212	221	281	301	1,014
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	304	309	351	249	1,213
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	810	809	898	820	3,337
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.9	20.3
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,758	2,697	2,780	2,594	10,829
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.9	16.4	16.9	15.7	65.8
1955-56						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	404	378			
Fat content	Mil.lb.	325	304	383	368	1,538
Margarine						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	352	392			
Fat content	Mil.lb.	285	318	312	296	1,237
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	457	442	275	303	1,323
Shortening	Mil.lb.	478	523	224	245	1,072
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	437	455	372	369	1,640
Food (fat content):				387	421	1,809
Total	Mil.lb.	1,983	2,042	1,700	1,737	7,462
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.9	12.2	10.1	10.3	44.5
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	302	272			1,111
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	247	263	270	267	1,111
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	288	339	262	258	1,030
All industrial products:				293	280	1,200
Total	Mil.lb.	837	874	825	805	3,341
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	19.9
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,819	2,915	2,526	2,543	10,800
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.9	17.4	15.1	17.6	64.5
1956-57						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	381	363			
Fat content	Mil.lb.	307	292			
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	385	365			
Fat content	Mil.lb.	311	295			
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	465	418			
Shortening	Mil.lb.	519	414			
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	398	380			
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,000	1,799			
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.8	10.6			
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	231	271			
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	286	221			
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	329	372			
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	847	863			
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.0	5.1			
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,847	2,662			
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.8	15.6			

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Civilian and military. 3/ Excludes fat equivalent of exports and shipments of soap. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in manufactures (rubber, textiles, etc.) is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in January 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Total and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 16 -- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date

Year begin- ning	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.- March	April- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	Oct.- March	April- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.	Oct.- March	April- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Total food fats and oils 1/											
1951	5,000	3,691	8,691	590	1,154	3,517	3,456	6,973	920	515	1,435
1952	5,082	3,833	8,916	880	1,633	3,671	3,426	7,097	659	451	1,110
1953	5,193	3,890	9,083	1,589	2,057	3,814	3,628	7,442	914	712	1,625
1954	5,202	4,246	9,448	1,607	1,387	4,009	3,752	7,761	1,430	935	2,365
1955	5,998	4,498	10,496	961	1,134	4,150	3,573	7,723	1,682	1,299	2,982
1956	5,886			760	899	4,022			1,789		
Butter (actual weight), except farm											
1951	474	681	1,155	114	7	580	575	1,155	2	1	3
1952	585	793	1,378	111	133	563	589	1,152	1	13	14
1953	670	795	1,464	323	347	624	631	1,255	23	21	45
1954	610	757	1,367	489	311	711	661	1,372	77	113	190
1955	652	766	1,418	295	88	709	674	1,383	151	89	240
1956	637			90	41	676			11		
Lard, except farm											
1951	1,540	1,093	2,634	57	154	943	859	1,802	499	252	751
1952	1,382	879	2,261	143	239	989	859	1,848	298	217	515
1953	1,106	922	2,028	42	79	853	711	1,564	216	240	456
1954	1,329	1,034	2,363	50	137	900	851	1,751	342	245	587
1955	1,528	1,104	2,632	75	233	970	894	1,864	401	318	719
1956	1,338			123	119	1,131			311		
Beef fats 2/											
1951	83	91	173	7	11	65	71	136	14	21	35
1952	99	119	218	10	12	83	99	182	15	23	38
1953	127	129	255	8	12	98	115	213	24	16	41
1954	131	138	269	10	19	107	124	231	16	17	33
1955	143	136	278	15	15	119	121	240	25	19	44
1956	148			10	24	125			10		
Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/											
1951	2,903	1,825	4,729	413	982	1,949	1,987	3,935	385	205	591
1952	3,016	2,042	5,058	615	1,249	2,069	1,921	3,989	313	156	469
1953	3,291	2,044	5,336	1,215	1,619	2,293	2,233	4,526	596	371	967
1954	3,132	2,317	5,449	1,059	919	2,374	2,157	4,531	913	519	1,432
1955	3,676	2,491	6,167	576	799	2,382	1,917	4,299	1,077	837	1,915
1956	3,763			536	716	2,126			1,421		

Continued -

Table 16.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date - Continued

Year begin- ning	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.- March	April- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	Oct.- March	April- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.	Oct.- March	April- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Cottonseed oil ^{4/}											
1951	1,251	475	1,726	193	587	782	621	1,404	75	49	123
1952	1,266	574	1,840	393	962	660	502	1,162	36	18	55
1953	1,390	716	2,106	1,016	1,346	909	915	1,824	151	251	402
1954	1,155	568	1,723	896	694	904	639	1,543	453	262	716
1955	1,344	550	1,893	361	552	810	574	1,384	343	273	612
1956	1,184			254	427	729			282		
Soybean oil ^{4/}											
1951	1,450	1,161	2,611	171	354	982	1,168	2,150	284	153	437
1952	1,563	1,293	2,856	194	257	1,225	1,237	2,462	276	137	413
1953	1,657	1,110	2,767	174	239	1,200	1,127	2,326	392	96	488
1954	1,796	1,581	3,377	127	176	1,288	1,321	2,609	460	256	716
1955	2,143	1,732	3,876	180	213	1,376	1,158	2,534	734	560	1,294
1956	2,371			227	248	1,230			1,119		
Corn oil											
1951	109	113	223	12	14	107	115	222	^{5/}	---	^{5/}
1952	129	129	258	12	20	121	133	254	---	---	---
1953	127	125	252	16	18	124	128	253	---	---	---
1954	133	136	268	15	21	127	138	265	---	---	---
1955	135	135	270	19	22	132	134	267	---	---	---
1956	137			23	21	139			---	---	---

^{1/} Includes butter, except farm, lard, except farm, beef fats and edible vegetable oil. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

^{2/} Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

^{3/} Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils, production includes imports of olive oil.

^{4/} Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

^{5/} Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 17.- Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date

Commodity and year beginning	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	July- March	April- June	July- June	July 1 : July 1	Apr. 1 : Apr. 1	July- March	April- June	July- June	July- March	April- June	July- June
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Linseed oil											
1951	485	125	609	679	709	439	146	585	15	14	28
1952	416	91	507	675	672	416	143	559	2	1	3
1953	427	123	551	619	504	388	134	522	154	148	303
1954	524	108	632	361	207	372	149	521	290	28	318
1955	554	141	695	139	170	418	134	552	105	35	140
1956	345			142	182	372			26		
	Oct.- March	April- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.	Oct. 1 : Oct. 1	Apr. 1 : Apr. 1	Oct.- March	April- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.	Oct.- March	April- Sept.	Oct.- Sept.
Inedible tallow and grease											
1951	1,165	1,103	2,268	340	325	809	741	1,550	372	348	720
1952	1,275	1,340	2,616	340	398	782	741	1,523	435	635	1,070
1953	1,361	1,300	2,661	363	293	838	736	1,574	595	591	1,186
1954	1,402	1,424	2,826	268	263	806	766	1,572	603	662	1,265
1955	1,585	1,530	3,115	260	343	803	780	1,583	701	788	1,489
1956	1,552			306	297	825			737		
Coconut oil ^{1/}											
1951	278	268	546	82	90	249	282	531	21	21	42
1952	286	281	566	55	44	286	263	549	10	6	16
1953	291	286	576	56	60	281	282	563	5	6	11
1954	291	291	582	59	80	264	271	535	6	4	10
1955	293	303	596	96	83	302	307	609	5	4	9
1956	319			75	77	313			5		
Castor oil ^{1/}											
1951	71	100	171	33	34	70	106	176	^{2/}	^{2/}	1
1952	93	113	206	27	30	89	98	187	^{2/}	^{2/}	1
1953	63	57	120	46	38	70	66	136	^{2/}	1	1
1954	71	73	144	29	35	64	65	128	^{2/}	1	1
1955	69	51	120	43	40	72	53	125	^{2/}	^{2/}	1
1956	64			38	28	73			1		
	Nov.- March	April- Oct.	Nov.- Oct.	Nov. 1 : Nov. 1	Apr. 1 : Apr. 1	Nov.- March	April- Oct.	Nov.- Oct.	Nov.- March	April- Oct.	Nov.- Oct.
Tung oil ^{1/}											
1951	23	22	45	16	16	22	29	51	1	^{2/}	1
1952	38	18	56	9	25	21	28	50	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
1953	56	25	81	15	49	22	27	49	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
1954	32	8	40	47	56	21	30	51	2	2	4
1955	13	18	31	32	26	20	30	50	^{2/}	1	1
1956	41			13	32	22			1		

^{1/} Production includes imports of oil.

^{2/} Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from report of Bureau of the Census.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 18.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production ^{1/}						Stocks	
	October-March		1956	1957	1956	1957		
	1955-56	1956-57	March	February	March	March 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter ^{2/}	652.0	636.9	129.3	109.3	124.9	87.8	31.9	40.9
Lard and rendered pork fat ^{3/} ..	1,528.0	1,338.0	253.0	198.0	216.0	232.7	112.0	119.1
Beef fats	142.6	148.2	23.6	29.5	24.6	14.8	23.5	23.6
Total edible animal fats	2,322.6	2,123.1	405.9	336.8	365.5	335.3	167.4	183.6
Corn oil	134.7	136.8	23.5	21.4	23.0	22.0	20.3	20.7
Cottonseed oil	1,339.3	1,181.4	170.5	170.4	139.4	551.8	456.5	427.3
Olive oil, edible .....	.5	5.1	.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.6
Peanut oil	28.3	45.4	8.7	16.9	6.8	11.4	14.9	16.7
Soybean oil	1,641.2	1,781.7	281.4	287.2	313.0	212.6	229.9	248.3
Total edible vegetable oils ..	3,144.0	3,150.4	484.3	497.6	483.7	799.1	724.1	715.6
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease ^{4/}	1,584.8	1,551.7	273.0	238.5	271.2	343.2	361.2	297.0
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	19.2	16.2	17.3
Fish oil	40.1	37.2	.6	.1	^{5/} 28.4	28.4	42.6	33.6
Marine mammal oil	---	---	---	---	---	24.9	27.9	23.6
Olive oil, inedible and foots ..	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.9	.2
Cocunut oil	205.7	218.8	31.5	31.1	34.0	83.1	73.2	77.0
Total soap fats	1,830.6	1,807.7	305.1	269.7	305.2	498.9	522.0	448.7
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	10.9	10.2	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
Linseed oil	398.8	352.6	63.4	45.7	53.0	169.9	166.6	181.9
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	---	4.6	2.7	1.8
Tung oil	^{6/} 29.8	29.8	---	7.1	3.7	25.8	29.1	32.0
Total drying oils	409.7	392.6	65.2	54.2	58.3	203.1	201.2	218.5
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	1.4	.9	.1	^{5/} 5	^{5/} 1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 ^{7/} ..	8.5	-.4	2.8	-.3	1.0	37.1	18.3	25.3
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	2.1	2.2
Other vegetable oils	15.5	18.1	2.1	4.4	4.8	27.6	22.2	25.6
Total	25.4	18.6	5.0	4.1	5.8	67.5	43.8	54.5
Grand total ^{8/ 9/}	7,732.3	7,492.4	1,265.5	1,162.4	1,218.5	1,903.9	1,658.5	1,620.9
From domestic materials	7,507.2	7,263.8	1,229.4	1,130.2	1,181.9			
From imported materials	225.1	228.6	36.1	32.2	36.6			
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Shortening	988.1	948.8	170.8	144.3	129.4	120.1	133.0	138.6
Margarine	753.0	766.6	127.2	121.7	120.5	26.3	32.1	34.8
Mono- and di-glycerides (edible)..	42.1	41.6	7.5	5.9	6.7	4.2	3.8	3.8
Fatty acids	278.9	249.3	49.7	44.6	41.7	48.3	44.8	42.6
Tall oil	314.1	288.4	59.7	47.5	52.3	97.4	105.6	113.1

^{1/} Factory production except as otherwise noted.

^{2/} Creamy butter production and cold-storage stocks. United States Department of Agriculture.

^{3/} Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October 1955-March 1956 totaled 1,354.9 million pounds. October 1956-March 1957 totaled 1,177.0 million pounds.

^{4/} Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service. (Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks.)

^{5/} Less than 50,000 pounds.

^{6/} Included in "Other vegetable oils."

^{7/} Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.

^{8/} Computed from unrounded numbers.

^{9/} Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 270 million in October 1955-March 1956, 237 million pounds in October 1956-March 1957.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 19.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports ^{1/}			
	October-February		1957		October-March		1957	
	1955-56	1956-57	January	February	1955-56	1956-57	February	March
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	149.2	10.0	0.4	3.2
Lard	---	---	---	---	368.5	278.1	36.4	61.9
Beef fats	---	.3	---	---	24.7	10.4	1.1	2.2
Total, edible animal fats .....	.3	.7	.1	.1	542.4	298.5	37.9	67.3
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	338.2	278.9	36.3	60.9
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	4.2	2.8	1.1	.6
Olive oil, edible	21.7	13.3	3.4	3.0	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	7.2	---	---	---	-1	13.6	4.3	2.4
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	232.5	529.6	87.9	129.0
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	3/	---	---	---	501.9	589.7	46.2	60.0
Other vegetable oils	2.2	2.6	.4	.8	7.6	11.1	1.6	2.5
Total, edible vegetable oils	31.1	15.9	3.8	3.8	1,084.5	1,430.7	177.4	255.4
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible	1.0	6.1	.1	.5	616.7	666.7	97.9	169.6
Greases .....	.2	.2	.1	.1	84.1	70.3	7.2	19.6
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	6.6	5.3	.5	1.0	76.6	62.1	3.7	15.1
Marine mammal oils	12.1	19.4	.5	3.7	.1	---	---	---
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil .....	.2	.2	2/	2/	2.6	9.0	.1	2.4
Palm oil	12.0	6.9	.7	.6	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	32.1	38.1	1.9	5.9	780.1	808.1	108.9	206.7
Coconut oil	67.1	80.3	22.2	5.9	4.8	5.0	.8	.8
Copra (63 percent)	167.6	183.9	36.2	32.4	2/	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	19.1	20.5	4.8	3.6	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	253.8	284.7	63.2	41.9	4.8	5.0	.8	.8
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	2/	2/	---	2/	87.8	5.1	2/	2/
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	73.2	22.9	4.0	1.2
Oiticica oil	3.3	1.4	.7	2/	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	10.9	16.0	1.8	3.2	.1	.2	2/	2/
Total	14.2	17.4	2.5	3.2	161.1	28.2	4.0	1.2
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	5.1	4.6	1.7	.6	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	42.0	40.2	10.9	7.5	.4	.2	2/	2/
Castor beans (47 percent)	16.7	7.8	1.9	1.7	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	6.2	7.3	1.4	1.4	.2	.2	.1	2/
Neat's-foot oil and stock	---	---	---	---	.1	.2	.1	2/
Rapeseed oil	2.6	2.3	.4	.9	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.7	2.9	.7	.4	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible .....	.1	.1	2/	2/	5.1	18.7	8.0	1.2
Total	76.4	65.2	17.0	12.5	5.6	19.3	8.2	1.2
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine	2/	2/	---	2/	1.8	1.6	.3	.3
Shortening	---	---	---	---	5.5	3.2	.4	.5
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	.7	1.2	.2	.3
Salad products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soap .....	.5	.5	.1	.1	8.3	9.1	1.4	2.2
Fatty acids .....	.3	.6	.2	.2	9.2	11.2	1.5	2.0
Total .....	.8	1.1	.3	.3	25.5	26.3	3.8	5.3
Grand total ^{3/}	408.7	423.1	88.8	67.7	2,604.2	2,616.1	341.0	537.9
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	15.8	21.3	5.9	1.8

^{1/} Includes re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra. Does not include shipment. Shipments average about 80 million pounds per year of which approximately 55 million are lard.

^{2/} Less than 50,000 pounds.

^{3/} Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 20.- Retail prices: Average price per pound for fats and oils, salad dressing, and peanut butter, leading cities, United States, 1935-56

Year	Butter	Margarine	Lard	Shortening	Salad dressing	Peanut butter
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
1935	36.0	18.8	19.5	22.0	N.A.	21.4
1936	39.5	18.5	16.4	22.1	N.A.	19.1
1937	40.7	19.2	17.0	22.0	N.A.	19.5
1938	34.7	17.5	13.0	20.2	N.A.	18.6
1939	32.5	16.7	11.0	20.2	N.A.	18.0
1940	36.0	15.9	9.4	19.0	20.7	17.9
1941	41.1	17.1	12.7	20.5	21.6	18.4
1942	47.3	22.1	17.2	24.9	25.0	26.0
1943	52.7	23.6	19.0	24.7	25.2	32.2
1944	50.0	24.1	18.7	24.8	25.6	28.5
1945	50.7	24.1	18.8	24.6	25.1	28.7
1946	71.0	28.3	26.3	28.8	30.5	33.9
1947	80.5	40.8	31.5	44.3	38.5	35.9
1948	86.7	41.4	29.6	44.0	39.6	N.A.
1949	72.5	30.8	19.2	34.9	35.2	N.A.
1950	72.9	32.7	19.1	32.8	34.7	N.A.
1951	81.9	34.7	24.6	39.1	38.7	N.A.
1952	85.5	29.4	18.4	33.3	34.9	N.A.
1953	79.0	29.4	20.2	34.0	34.5	49.0
1954	72.4	29.9	26.2	35.2	35.9	49.3
1955	70.9	28.9	20.8	34.8	35.3	54.4
1956	72.1	28.9	19.8	31.8	35.3	53.6

Compiled from Retail Prices, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 21.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	April		1957		
	1955	1956	February	March	April
All fats and oils	69	75	75	73	73
All fats and oils, except butter	60	67	67	64	63
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	72	73	78	77	77
Vegetable oils, domestic	61	74	68	65	62
Vegetable oils, foreign	67	71	72	71	72
Grouped by use:					
Butter	83	87	88	88	88
Butter, seasonally adjusted	86	90	86	86	92
Lard	65	60	75	72	71
Food fats other than butter	64	72	73	70	68
Food fats other than butter and lard:					
All edible fats and oils	74	80	82	79	78
Soap fats	54	55	53	54	54
Drying oils	58	71	68	67	66
Other industrial	55	60	61	60	60
All industrial	55	60	58	58	58
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	64	77	72	68	65
Refined	71	81	78	78	70
End products	82	86	90	89	86

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 22.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	April			1957	
		1955	1956	February	March	April
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	110.60	157.50	185.00	182.00	180.00
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	160.40	161.25	151.25	149.30	154.25
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	53.40	46.90	58.60	60.60	---
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.24	3.77	3.34	3.23	3.17
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.87	3.44	2.95	2.89	2.80
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	27.50	19.12	18.50	18.38	18.88
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	12.50	11.60	11.10	11.20	11.20
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.51	2.73	2.36	---	2.33
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.54	2.85	2.35	2.35	2.33
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.42	2.63	2.25	2.26	2.24
				<u>Oilseed Meals 2/</u>		
Copra meal, Los Angeles 3/	Short ton	68.00	65.05	64.70	62.95	63.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	60.60	51.25	55.75	54.55	54.40
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	71.00	62.40	67.70	66.70	66.25
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	59.60	55.25	55.90	59.50	63.00
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	80.75	78.25	73.25	77.45	80.25
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	77.75	54.40	49.60	47.45	43.90
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	69.85	64.20	58.30	58.25	56.90
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur	Short ton	59.20	53.00	46.90	46.75	45.50

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses. 2/ Bagged carlots, except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk. 3/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service, and records of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

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